

DISASTER GROWS AS WATER RECEDES

Scenes of Absolute Desolation Found as Relief Parties Penetrate Valleys.

COUNT OF DEAD NOW IS 66

Flood Comes So Quickly People Have No Time to Escape.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 10.—Sixty-six persons are known to have lost their lives in the flood which swept the West Virginia mountains yesterday, rendering 16,000 persons homeless and causing a property loss estimated at \$5,000,000. Reports were still meager to-night, owing to interrupted wire and rail communication, but the authorities expressed the belief that the death toll might reach 100.

The national Red Cross this afternoon offered aid to the flood sufferers, but the local and State authorities replied that they believed the situation could be successfully handled without outside assistance. Two companies of the Second Regiment, West Virginia National Guard, are already in the flood district with tents and provisions. The announcement was made this afternoon that all supplies intended for flood sufferers must be handled free of charge by railroads entering the devastated districts.

SIXTEEN PERSONS KNOWN TO BE DEAD AT FERNDALE

Reports to-night indicated that the greatest loss of life was at Ferndale, where sixteen persons are known to be dead. The number of dead at other villages and mining settlements follows:

Esksdale, 5; United, 5; Miami, 8; Daves, 2; Dry Branch, 3; Holly, 11; Giles, 5; Oakley, 7; Leewood, 1; Acme, 1; Cherokee, 2.

Many bodies are believed to have been washed down the streams towards the Ohio River, and probably never will be recovered.

The excursion train carrying 300 Sunday school picnicers, which was stranded between two creeks with washouts on either side arrived at St. Albans to-night, after the passengers had spent twenty-four hours in the day coaches without food. On the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad another passenger train lies on its side with no tracks near it. All the passengers escaped safely.

Four hundred square miles were devastated by the flood. Eighteen miles of track on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad practically have been demolished. Every bridge has been swept away and the roadbed for miles washed out. One tunnel was washed full of debris. Railroad officials declare six days will be required to rebuild the main line to Cabin Creek.

Cabin Creek, whose flood waters tore through its little mountain valley yesterday and carried with them more than three score lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, today returned to its narrow bed. But for sixteen miles from Ronda, where the creek empties into the Kanawha River, there stretches a scene of absolute desolation, which was duplicated along every little branch coming down out of the hills.

The flood came upon the people early Wednesday morning. W. A. Smith, an insurance broker, of Cincinnati, who was in the district, declared that water rolled down the narrow valley, foamed, and from his point of vantage on an engine at Esksdale, where he and others had taken refuge, he saw the roundhouse fill with ten feet of water in less than half an hour, while the flood stretched from hill to hill across the valley.

MANY DROWN BEFORE THEY CAN REACH HILLS

Houses were swept from their foundations, and women and children hurriedly leaving their homes were in some instances drowned before they could reach the hills. The flood came in contact with the carbide supply of a moving-picture theater at Esksdale and it exploded, blowing the place to pieces, while loaded coal cars were jammed one against the other in indescribable confusion. The Cabin Creek Coal Company lost 215 cars of coal at Crane Fork, the cars and coal washed away, while fifteen feet of mud and sand was deposited in their place. A street carnival company, showing at De Sota, lost all of its equipment and animals.

These and similar accidents by the dozen were reported late to-day when couriers from rescue parties, penetrating the valley, returned with pressing appeals for help. Fully 16,000 persons were said to be homeless, the majority of them without food and clothing. Every store in the Cabin Creek Valley seems to have been washed away and its contents destroyed.

STATE TROOPS DIRECT WORK OF RELIEF

Early in the day the First Battalion of the Second West Virginia Infantry set out from its camp near here for the valley, and by noon Major Ride-nour had ordered his headquarters at a point four miles from Cabin Creek Junction, from which to direct relief measures. The men took with them tents, 2,500 travel rations and large quantities of other supplies, and more were forwarded to them later in the day.

All the mules from the machine-gun company were taken, as the railroads in the valley will be out of commission for days.

Other relief forces were set in motion by oil, mining and railroad companies whose property had suffered great damage and whose employees made up the sufferers. Dr. S. L. Jepson, commissioner of health of West Virginia, sent a force of sanitary engineers into the district with instructions.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Submarine Bremen Is Expected To-day

NOFOLK, VA., August 10.—From German sources, known to be closely associated with the Eastern Seaward Company, of Baltimore, a report is current here to-night that the German submarine merchantman Bremen is expected to arrive at the Virginia capes early to-morrow morning, certainly within the next twenty-four hours. The Bremen, according to the report, is merely waiting a favorable opportunity to slip past the allied cruisers.

To-night the weather is threatening and cloudy. Wet fogs have enveloped the coast for two mornings, making conditions ideal for safely bringing the Bremen into the bay.

NO PROGRESS IS MADE BY FEDERAL MEDIATORS

Apparent Deadlock Reached Between Railroad Brotherhoods and Their Employers.

UNIONS STAND BY DEMANDS

Indications Are That President Will Be Called Upon as Final Resort to Avert Strike on Country's Great Transportation Systems.

NEW YORK, August 10.—President Wilson will be called upon to take a hand in the settlement of the differences between the four railroad brotherhoods and their employers, unless an apparent deadlock in the negotiations which developed to-day can be broken, it was indicated here to-night by representatives of both factions.

After it had heard the contentions of the workers and later those of the railroad managers, the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation was decided to-night as to when it would again meet with representatives of either side. Martin A. Knapp, one of the Federal mediators, when asked whether there had been any change in the situation since the board began its work, replied:

"There is a deadlock on the face of it. Whether we can change it lies in the hands of the parties."

NOT IN COMMUNICATION WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

Mr. Knapp said the board had not been in communication with President Wilson since it arrived here. Asked if "conditions already had come to the point where an appeal would be made to the President," Mr. Knapp said he could not discuss the matter. He added that the board would continue its efforts to adjust the differences.

"We are going to consider to-night what the next step will be," he asserted.

What concessions, if any, the railroad managers offered to make to the men could not be ascertained. The mediators met the managers secretly this afternoon, remaining in conference with them more than three hours. Two guards were stationed outside the rooms in a hotel where the meeting was held.

The mediators earlier in the day heard the side of the brotherhoods, whose chief demand is for an eight-hour working day and time and a half for overtime. It was said the brotherhoods would remain firm in this position.

A meeting of the brotherhoods will be held to-morrow morning, but the mediators have notified them, it was learned to-night, "that it is uncertain whether the mediators would attend."

HARDING IS NAMED

He Becomes Head of Federal Reserve Board, in Succession to Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—President Wilson has designated William P. G. Harding as chairman of the Federal reserve board for one year, succeeding Charles S. Hamlin, who has been chairman for two years and who has been confirmed for a term of ten more years on the board. Paul M. Warburg has been designated as vice-chairman, taking the place of Frederic A. Delano, who has been vice-chairman for two years.

The President's purpose in making a change in the chairmanship is to follow the policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission in having a rotation in the chairmanship each year. The designations of chairman and vice-chairman are for one year each.

Mr. Hamlin this afternoon took the oath of office for his new term of ten years.

DRYS ARE FOR HERRICK

Pledge Him Their Support and Thereby Reveal Joke on Liberal Leaders.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] COLUMBUS, O., August 10.—The Anti-Saloon League, through its superintendent, James A. White, made the official announcement to-night that it will support Myron T. Herrick, Republican candidate for U. S. Senator against Senator Atlee Pomerene. The reason for the open endorsement of Herrick is, according to White, that Herrick has promised to support the prohibition amendment now pending in Congress if elected.

White says the pledge of Herrick to national prohibition is direct and personal. He did not say whether it was in writing. The announcement reveals a joke on the liberal leaders, who supported Herrick, giving him astounding majorities in the large centers like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, which are wet. It never had been suspected Colonel Herrick had prohibition inclinations.

CAMPAIGN STARTS FLOOD OF ORATORY

Business in Senate Sandwiched Between Assaults on and Defenses of Administration.

REPUBLICANS FIND ISSUE

Democrats Congratulate Them on Digging Up Durand Incident.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Issues of the national campaign crowded legislation into the background to-day in the Senate, and virtually the only progress made with the pending shipping bill was the reading of the amended measure, sandwiched between Republican assaults on the Democratic administration and Democratic defenses of party achievements.

The flood of partisan oratory was started by Senator Townsend, Republican, who made a speech supporting the charge of Charles E. Hughes that E. Dana Durand was retired as Director of the Census at the beginning of the present administration for political reasons. Senator Townsend said that Secretary Redfield was mistaken in asserting that Mr. Durand voluntarily resigned.

CONGRATULATE REPUBLICANS ON HAVING FOUND AN ISSUE

Several Democrats extended their congratulations to the Republicans for having at last found an issue in the Durand incident, and the statement was added that his only criticism for the President and Secretary of Commerce was that they did not openly remove Durand, because he was a man "utterly without executive capacity."

Senator Penrose, Republican, joined in the discussion with an attack on the "hypocrisy" of administration leaders in the Durand incident. Ignoring entirely the shipping bill, Senators on both sides continued the political debate for several hours. Senator Jones said Democratic Senators in first determining to postpone action on the child-labor bill had set the stage for President Wilson to make a sensational visit to the Capitol, and "in a theatrical appeal to Senators, have it go out to the country that his insistence brought about passage of the bill."

Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, replying to Mr. Hughes' recent reference to President Wilson's "too proud to fight" speech, said that those who admired the independent intelligence of the Republican nominee deplored that he had "surrendered to the yelp and bark of Blanche, sweetheart and trait" in the refrain of "Too proud to fight," charging use of the expression as a confession of weakness or cowardice on the part of the President, speaking for himself and his country.

HOPED HE WOULD BE SPARED EXHIBITION OF IGNORANCE

"I had hoped," said the Illinois Senator, "that Judge Hughes might be saved from the exhibition of ignorance displayed by so many lesser, but anxious, assailants of that which they did not understand. The expression, 'Too proud to fight,' used at Philadelphia by the President to an audience of enemies, said that those who were the adaptation of an old quotation from the classics—ancient as the Scripture. Its meaning is known to be that a brave people filled with the consciousness of their right and conscious of their superior strength, were too proud to fight where a concession of what was right would bring justice to all. The President presumed on the intelligence of his audience to understand."

Again, just before adjournment, when Senator Jones began a speech on it with the announcement that he would not be offended at Senators whose business drew them from the chamber. Most of the members took him at his word and left.

Senator Jones charged that the bill with its \$50,000,000 appropriation was a violation of the economy promise of the Democratic platform of 1912. He estimated that more than \$750,000,000 in all would be needed to create the tonnage necessary to care for American shipping.

MAY BE ONLY TEMPORARY

Houston Believes Relief for Print-Paper Famine May Be Found.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Secretary Houston in a letter to President Wilson made public to-day, tells of investigations made by the Forest Service into the print-paper shortage, and declares the experts of the service "are inclined to believe that the present condition may be temporary."

He says a detailed study of sulphite pulp manufacturing processes now is well advanced and being pushed as rapidly as the available resources permit.

"I have been informed," writes the secretary, "that before the war East-end markets, which are the principal paper markets, were fully supplied by American mills and imports from several foreign countries. Prices as a result were so low as to offer little inducement to new mills in the West, where our great timber reserves are located. It is probable that conditions after the war may be very similar to those which existed before. These factors have a direct bearing upon the suggestion regarding the construction and operation of government plants."

Convention Is Defeated.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 10.—Official returns from seventy counties in the State give a total vote cast last Thursday for the constitutional convention of 39,178, with 46,559 against it. The State Constitutional League, having in charge the campaign for a convention, to-night conceded the proposition had been defeated.

NO ALTERNATIVE LEFT TO DENMARK

Finance Minister Intimates Government Must Yield to Wishes of United States.

CANNOT UNVEIL ARGUMENTS

Bill for Sale of Danish West Indies Has Its First Reading.

COPENHAGEN (via London), August 10.—The first reading of the bill providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was taken up in the Folkething, the lower house of the Rigsdag, to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. It is believed that the Folkething will adopt the measure, owing to the fact that the Radical and Socialist parties, which have a majority, favor the sale.

On the other hand, the Landsting, or upper house, it is thought, is opposed to the measure, the Left party having joined the Conservatives, who desire to postpone consideration of the matter.

During the discussion to-day there was much excitement in the house, and some women among the spectators shouted, "We will not sell."

WILL APPEAL TO COUNTRY IF TREATY IS DEFEATED

Several of the ministers took part in the debate, and the statement was made in behalf of the government that neither domestic nor economic considerations, but the international situation, had brought the question to a head, and that if the sale was rejected the government would dissolve the Rigsdag and appeal to the country.

The Finance Minister, Edward Brandes, intimated that the government had no alternative but to concede to the desire of the United States.

The Foreign Minister, Erik de Scavenius, in opening the debate, recommended ratification of the sale. He denied that the government was forced to sell, and added that the government had favored the sale because retention of the islands might possibly involve Denmark in international complications.

J. C. Christensen, ex-Premier and leader of the Left party, was unable to believe that there was any international danger, as such belief would be an insult to the United States. In the opinion of his party, nothing should be decided during the war, or until after the elections.

The leaders of the Radical and Socialist parties said that their parties favored the sale, but the Socialist leader advocated the taking of a plebiscite of the people of the islands, if that were possible.

UNABLE TO UNVEIL ITS CHIEF ARGUMENTS

The Minister of Finance emphasized the international considerations which had precipitated the matter, and declared that those who opposed the sale had an easy task, because the government was unable to unveil its chief arguments in favor of the sale. What should be done, for instance, if the United States took possession of the islands, he asked? Should Denmark declare war against the United States or appeal to Europe? The government was bound to submit to the desire of a great state, but when a hurricane was blowing, one had to run before it.

He concluded by warning the house that responsibility for forcing elections and for the postponement would fall upon the Rigsdag.

It would be a serious matter, Foreign Minister de Scavenius declared, if the sale was postponed, and he emphasized that with regard to foreign affairs the Rigsdag, as at present constituted, was fully competent to make a decision.

PUBLICATION OF TREATY IS "DISHONORABLE ACT"

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to-day denounced as a "dishonorable act" publication of the terms of the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies, and served notice to the public that he would ask for an investigation at the next executive session as to how a printed copy got into possession of a Washington and New York newspaper. Specific requests, he said, had been made by President Wilson and the Danish government that details of the treaty, sent to the Senate on Tuesday, be held in confidence until its promulgation could be authorized.

If any Senator disclosed this treaty to the public, there would be a dishonorable act, and ought to be disciplined by the Senate," said Senator Stone. "Every Senator and every patriotic citizen can have but one opinion of a great newspaper which, when it comes into possession of a confidential communication of the President of the United States, prints it to the detriment of the public interest."

Acceptance Still Awaited.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—White House officials still are awaiting an acceptance from the third commissioner chosen by President Wilson to serve with Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis as members of the joint commission which will take up for settlement the border difficulties with Mexico. It was said to-night that until the third member accepted, his name would be withheld.

Ask Embargo on Wheat.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 10.—The National Association of Master Bakers, in resolution here to-day, forwarded a resolution to President Wilson and to Congress asking that an embargo be placed on the present wheat crop in order to prevent any further advance in price.

REQUEST WRITTEN BY SUBORDINATE

No Indication That Germany's Last Lusitania Note Is Acceptable.

STATUS OF CASE UNCHANGED

Department Explains That Sending of Letter to Embassy Was Inadvertence.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—State Department officials to-day explained that the recent request of the German embassy for permission to publish one of Count von Bernstorff's notes on the settlement of the Lusitania case was an inadvertence. At first it was denied that any such request had been made, but an investigation of the department's files disclosed a letter prepared by a subordinate official had been signed either by Secretary Lansing or Acting Secretary Polk, and had been transmitted to the German embassy.

State Department officials declared that too much importance had been attached to the request in German official quarters, and that it was not, as interpreted, an indication that Germany's proposals were to be accepted as satisfactory.

NO INDICATION THAT NOTE IS SATISFACTORY

Both Secretary Lansing and Mr. Polk to-day declared the request was no indication that the United States was to accept Germany's representations as satisfactory; that the status of the entire negotiations still was informal, and that none of the correspondence was of a nature for publication at this time. The case is regarded as still unsettled because of developments in submarine warfare and the attitude of the European belligerents on the subject of armed merchantmen which arose last February at the moment the Lusitania negotiations appeared to be on the point of a satisfactory conclusion.

State Department officials to-day broke their silence on the subject, and asserted that what really happened was this:

A subordinate official who assembles the diplomatic correspondence periodically, compiled and published as a white book, wrote the German embassy a letter, which Mr. Polk admitted was signed either by himself or by Secretary Lansing, for permission to publish one of the Lusitania notes submitted by the German ambassador on December 4. The embassy replied, giving its assent to the suggestion that the last note, dated February 18, be published at the same time. This suggestion was not answered. On the other hand, the suggestion that any of the correspondence be published was dropped at once on the decision of higher officials that the circumstances which intervened to prevent a conclusion of the negotiations had not been altered, and that the situation still was in a condition which did not warrant publication of any of the correspondence. The embassy was not informed of the changed plan. Word was sent to Berlin that the note would be made public here.

BELIEVED ACCEPTANCE OF NOTE IMPENDING

When information was received here of the request to the embassy and its reply, German embassy officials were questioned, and they led inquirers to believe they considered the proceeding an indication of the impending acceptance of the late German proposals.

In fact, it was stated that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany had never been so satisfactory, from their point of view, since they were first imperiled by submarine warfare.

This was supplemented further by characterizing as absolutely unwarranted recent intimations from Berlin that undersea warfare was about to be resumed on its former scale. There was the added impression that the United States had been convinced, by the abandonment of the submarine campaign since the sinking of the Sussex, of the sincerity of Germany's acceptance of the principles laid down.

Upon that showing they believed the State Department was about to publish the Lusitania correspondence, with an implication, at least, of its acceptability. This view of the situation was held before Acting Secretary Polk on Wednesday as having been gained in German official circles. Mr. Polk's reply was a refusal even to discuss the Lusitania case.

SEQUEL TO SITUATION FURNISHED BY DEPARTMENT

To-day, however, as a sequel to publication of a statement of the situation as it had been gained from German sources and laid before the State Department for comment, the explanation was made as in the foregoing.

The United States government, it therefore appears, does not consider the matter settled in any sense, any more than it was last February, when the declaration of a new policy toward armed merchant ships came up to halt the negotiations after officials had admitted informally that Count von Bernstorff's note met the demands of the American government, and offered a satisfactory basis for negotiating a settlement.

Long Leap to Death.

NEW YORK, August 10.—From the tower of the Singer Building, one of the tallest in the world, a man plunged to death to-day into the midst of a Broadway lunch-hour crowd. He was identified as Albert Goldman, sixty years old.

The Most Delightful Water-Trip in America UP CHESAPEAKE BAY TO BALTIMORE.

YORK RIVER LINE. New and palatial steamers. A restful and refreshing overnight trip.

Bainbridge Colby Is Out for Wilson

NEW YORK, August 10.—Bainbridge Colby, who nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency at the Progressive National Convention in Chicago, to-night declared himself in favor of the reelection of President Wilson. Mr. Colby accepted an invitation to act on a Progressive committee which is to have a co-operative relation with the Democratic campaign committee.

Mr. Colby asserted that the opposition to the President's reelection "proceeds from an unregenerate Republicanism," of which Charles E. Hughes is a "decoy and retriever."

If Mr. Hughes were elected, Mr. Colby added, "the Old Guard" would "rope him and tie him, as they did when he was Governor in Albany, reducing him to pliantive faculty."

REPUBLICANS BALK AT EARLY ADJOURNMENT

They Refuse to Accept Legislative Program Submitted by Democratic Steering Committee.

RESULT IS PROBLEMATIC

May Be Only Ruse of Minority to Emphasize Fact That They Did All They Could to Get Vote in Certain Measures.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Senate Republicans in conference to-day declined to accept the legislative program submitted yesterday by the Democratic steering committee, with a view to adjournment before September 1. Those who were inclined to agree were outvoted by Senators demanding action on the immigration bill.

After two hours' deliberation on the Democratic proposal that no contested legislation be taken up except the shipping, revenue, workmen's compensation, appropriation bills and conference reports, the Republican conference adopted a resolution declaring:

"The power to control both legislation and adjournment rests with Democratic majority in Congress. The Republican Senators reserve the right to support or oppose or request action on any legislation now pending, and they further urge that the immigration bill shall be taken up, considered and acted on at this session."

The compromise program offered by the Democrats yesterday would have eliminated one measure in which many progressive Republican Senators are much interested, the corrupt practices bill, and they are said to have insisted in the conference to-day that they would be a party to no agreement which would prevent them from demanding a vote on that measure.

Senate Democrats already have determined in caucus that the immigration bill should be made the unfinished business when Congress meets in December.

Whether the action of the Republicans to-day will prolong the session beyond September 1 could not be foretold. Democratic leaders said they thought it would make no difference, and was taken merely to emphasize the fact that the Republicans did all in their power to get a vote on the immigration bill before the election.

TAX ON PROFITS PROPOSED

It Is Seriously Considered by Democrats as Substitute for Revenue From Munitions.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—A net-profit excise tax on all manufacturers selling goods to foreign governments, as a substitute for the munition tax in the pending revenue bill, is being seriously considered by Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee. It probably will be agreed on to-morrow for submission to the Democratic caucus, which held to-night the first of a series of meetings to pass on committee changes in the measure.

The plan under consideration is substantially as follows:

That every person or corporation engaged in the business of selling goods, wares or merchandise of any description to any foreign government, or to the agents or representatives of such foreign governments, shall pay for each taxable year an excise tax of 1 per cent on the net profits of such business in excess of 10 per cent of the capital invested and not in excess of 20 per cent; 20 per cent on net profits and not in excess of 30; 30 per cent, increasing to 5 per cent, on net profits in excess of 50 per cent.

The committee to-day agreed to an amendment which would authorize the President to take retaliatory action against nations which prohibit the importation of any article "the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals."

Another amendment agreed to would admit all dyestuffs and coal-tar medicinal derivatives free of duty during the European war.

PROFITS FROM MUNITIONS

American Locomotive Company Has Cleared \$10,700,000 During Past Year.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Munition manufacturers brought the American Locomotive Company for the fiscal year a net profit of \$13,769,000, compared with a \$1,500,000 deficit the previous year, according to the company's annual statement issued to-day. Gross earnings for the year were \$53,216,000, compared with \$9,263,000 the year before.

Unfilled locomotive orders on June 30 totaled \$19,376,300, against \$5,338,000 a year earlier, and unfilled munition contracts amounted to \$41,642,000.

ITALIANS FOLLOW UP THEIR VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

Strong Positions East of Captured City of Gorizia Taken.

STANISLAU NOW UNDER RANGE OF RUSSIAN GUNS

Letchitzky Pushes Advance to Within Six Miles of Fortress.

BOTHMER'S FLIGHT DESPERATE

Inclement Weather Impedes Operations of Belligerents on Somme Front.

LONDON, August 10.—Although bad weather is hampering the British and French maneuvers in the west, both the Italians and the Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Teutonic allies, respectively, in Austria and Galicia, and at last reports both had made additional important gains.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have continued to throw their forces across the river and have fought their way to the east of the captured city of Gorizia. In addition, southwest of Gorizia they have taken strong Austrian intrenchments near Monte San Michele and Monte San Martino, and also occupied the town of Boschni, giving them a freer hand for their operations in the region of the Doherdo plateau and southward toward the Monfalcone sector. Large numbers of prisoners were taken in the fighting.

HOW AUSTRIA EXPLAINS LOSS OF GORIZIA

Vienna, in admitting the loss of Gorizia, says the evacuation followed the repulse of new Italian attacks on the Doherdo plateau, and that the straightening of the Austrian lines made necessary by the operation was carried out without molestation from the Italians. Vienna also reports that 4,103 Italians have been taken prisoner in the recent fighting in this region.

In Galicia, in the sectors of Stanislaw and Halicz, the Russians have driven their forces farther westward in their endeavor to capture the central portion of the railroad running from Kolomea to Lemberg. Passing across the Monasteryska-Nizniov railway, they have forced the Zlota Lipa River, southeast of Halicz, and south of Stanislaw have captured the town of Krypin, on the Stanislaw-Nadworna railroad.

The Berlin official communication says that along the front of Archduke Charles Francis, in Galicia, southwest of Welenstol and south of the Dniester, new positions have been occupied by the Teutonic allies, in accordance with previously arranged plans. Russian attacks along the Strumen and Stokhod Rivers were repulsed, with sanguinary losses to the Russian. Another big battle has started near Brody, in Northern Galicia.

INCLEMENT WEATHER RETARDS OPERATIONS

Owing to the inclement weather in France, military activity has been confined principally to bombardments, which were somewhat heavy north of the Somme and in the Thiaumont work sector, near Verdun. An attempted German advance against the British line south of Marincupich was put down by the fire of trench mortars and machine guns, according to London.

Fierce fighting still is going on between the Turks and Russians on the Mush-Bitlis front, in Turkish Armenia. A squadron of twenty-one Austrian aeroplanes has dropped a large number of bombs on Venice, causing numerous fires in the historic city.

STANISLAU IN RANGE OF RUSSIAN GUNS

PETROGRAD, August 10. (via London).—The town of Stanislaw, in Galicia, is already within the range of the Russian guns. The Russian General Letchitzky, losing no time in following up his victory at Tysmenitsa, has pushed westward along the railroad and northward along the wagon road, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislaw. Simultaneously, he has announced to drive across the Koropne River and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

General Bothmer has heretofore enjoyed more or less protection for his right on the Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. The appearance of an offensive north of the Dniester, which already has carried the Russians as far west as the crossing of the railroad at Nizniov, twenty miles east of Stanislaw, injects an entirely new element into the situation. With Monasteryska seriously flanked, General von Bothmer finds himself with General Letchitzky in the rear of his advanced position on the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counterattacks, in which the troops engage in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

The counting of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows that he has taken upward of 15,000, and it is expected that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to General Brussiloff's credit since early in June to 102,000.

ZLOTA LIPA CROSSED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

PETROGRAD, August 10. (via London).—Russian troops have forced the Zlota Lipa River, in Galicia, east of Stanislaw, in the continuation of their